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L'HERBARIUM DU JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE L'ETAT A BRUXELLES (BR) ET SON ACTIVITE

par

F. Demaret (Bruxelles)

Le Jardin Botanique de l'Etat à Bruxelles, où se trouve conservé l'herbier national de Belgique, fut créé en 1870. L'établissement, qui avait été, depuis 1826, le siège de la Société Royale d'Horticulture des Pays-Bas, puis, en 1837, celui de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Belgique, fut alors aménagé en conservatoire de collections d'herbiers et prit rang parmi les grandes institutions scientifiques du pays.

Jusqu'en 1899, les collections d'herbiers occupèrent la salle actuelle du Musée Forestier située dans l'aile droite du bâtiment. Le Gouvernement aménagea ensuite, dans l'aile gauche, une grande salle avec galerie, qui correspond au rez de chaussée actuel et qui fut suffisante, pendant une trentaine d'années, pour la section des herbiers.

En 1930, il s'avéra indispensable d'augmenter le nombre des armoires et de cloisonner horizontalement, au niveau des galeries, la salle existante qui était heureusement très élevée.

Ces transformations devinrent, à leur tour, très vite insuffisantes: en 1932, le grenier de la salle primitive fut rehaussé et aménagé en une nouvelle salle d'herbiers, un laboratoire et une annexe pour la bibliothèque.

Mais le rythme d'accroissement des collections dépassait celui des constructions. L'année suivante, le transfert au Jardin Botanique de l'Etat de l'herbier congolais du Musée du Congo Belge de Tervuren, mit une nouvelle fois la Direction dans l'obligation de chercher une nouvelle extension.

Tout en tenant compte des exigences de la Commission Royale des Monuments et des Sites, le grenier de l'orangerie fut transformé et aménagé en une salle spacieuse.

On put alors croire, jusqu'à la fin de la guerre, que l'on avait ainsi pallié le manque de place et que l'on pouvait envisager le proche avenir avec un certain optimisme.

Cette illusion ne tarda pas à s'effondrer peu d'années après, devant l'afflux de nouvelles collections, et principalement des collections congolaises, dont l'envoi avait été suspendu pendant les hostilités.

Dans l'aile d'un institut qui avait déjà subi trois transformations récentes et qu'il était interdit d'exhausser, le problème de la place se posa avec plus d'acuité que jamais. En 1951, on se résolut à envahir l'aile droite et à entreposer les collections de fruits, de graines et de bois dans les caves et les galeries du Musée.

En même temps, la cave sous-sol de l'aile gauche, où se trouvaient ces collections,

fut transformée en salle d'herbier et équipée de nouvelles armoires métalliques. Cette nouvelle salle fut réservée à l'herbier général, qui comprend notamment l'herbier Martius; dans les quatre autres salles, les herbiers de Belgique et du Congo purent ainsi être momentanément décongestionnés.

Actuellement, l'espace fait de nouveau défaut et toutes les resources ont été épuisées dans le vieux bâtiment du Jardin Botanique de l'Etat à Bruxelles, exploité au maximum. Il n'est plus possible de mettre un terme à cette lutte pour la place, engagée depuis plus d'un quart de siècle, autrement que par la construction, dans un proche avenir, de laboratoires et de salles d'herbiers dans le nouveau Jardin Botanique de l'Etat à Meise. Heureusement, les projets formés jusqu'à présent entrent dans la voie des réalisations et l'on peut espérer que, très prochainement, les collections pourront enfin être conservées et étudiées sans spéculer sans cesse sur la place disponible.

D'autre part, si l'accroissement des collections a pu trouver une solution grâce aux aménagements successifs, les membres du personnel scientifique et technique, ainsi que les collaborateurs scientifiques et les visiteurs, dont le nombre a quadruplé, ont dû s'adapter tant bien que mal aux circonstances. Il est également souhaitable qu'ils puissent trouver bientôt, dans un bâtiment moderne, la place et le calme nécessaires à l'accomplissement de leur travail.

* * *

Une des missions du Jardin Botanique de l'Etat à Bruxelles, est l'étude de la flore et de la végétation de la Belgique et du Congo Belge.

Comparativement à la situation d'avant la guerre 1940, le cadre du personnel scientifique du Jardin a augmenté de 2 unités et le nombre des botanistes travaillant régulièrement dans l'herbarium a presque quadruplé. Les publications ont suivi le même rythme et c'est ainsi, par exemple, qu'il a été possible, à partir de 1954, de publier le Bulletin du Jardin en 4 fascicules par an au lieu de 2 par an comme précédemment.

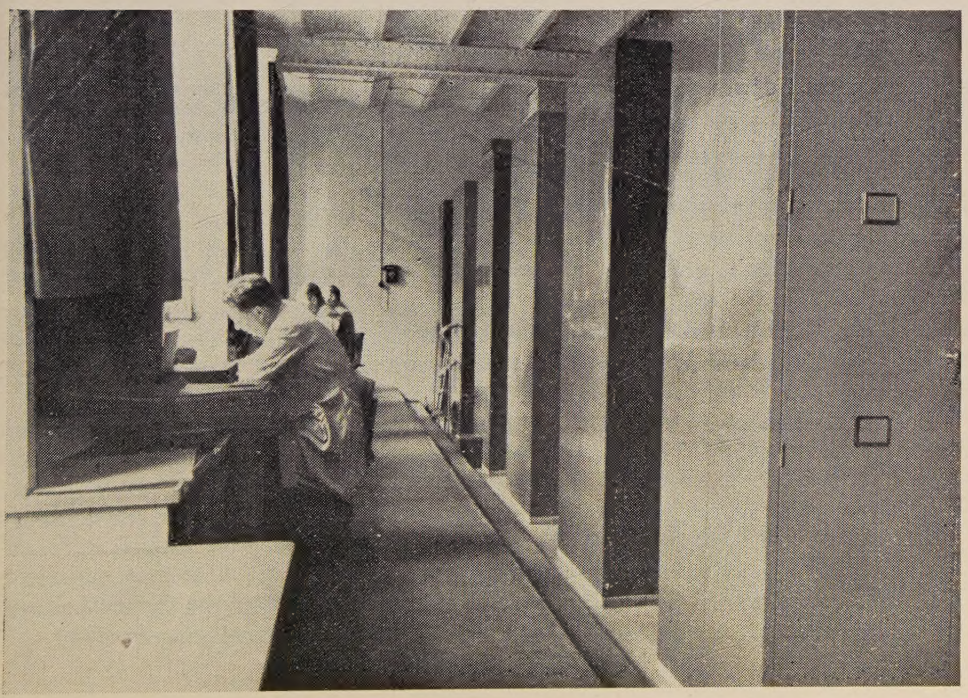
Depuis 1950, Le Jardin Botanique prépare et édite une Flore Générale de Belgique sous la direction du Prof. W. Robyns. La Flore des Ptéridophytes par le Dr. A. Lawalree et la Flore des Spermatophytes, Volumes I et II, fascicules 1 et 2 par le Dr. A. Lawalree, sont déjà sortis de presse.

Le premier fascicule de la Flore des Bryophytes, vient également de paraître. Il se rapporte aux Hépatiques à thalle et est l'oeuvre de C. Vanden Berghen, collaborateur scientifique, qui s'est chargé de l'étude des Hépatiques.

Une entreprise privée avait commencé, il y a une vingtaine d'années, à éditer une Flore Iconographique des Champignons du Congo, basée sur les matériaux et les aquarelles de Mme Goossens-Fontana. Les 2 premiers fascicules parus alors avaient été préparés par M. Beeli, collaborateur scientifique du Jardin. La publication interrompue, jusqu'en 1954, a pu reprendre sous la direction du Prof. W. Robyns. Des 3 fascicules récemment sortis de presse, le dernier est consacré au genre *Agaricus* par le Dr. P. Heinemann.

Pendant la guerre, en 1942, un Comité Exécutif de la Flore du Congo Belge, sous la présidence du Directeur du Jardin, fut institué et la Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi prit naissance. Préparée par le Comité Exécutif et le Jardin Botanique de l'Etat, cette Flore est éditée par l'Institut pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge, qui délègue en outre, au Jardin Botanique de l'Etat, une équipe de 5 botanistes et 2 dessinateurs. Les 6 volumes parus de 1948 à 1954, représentent environ le quart de la Flore des Spermatophytes de ce pays.

Vue d'ensemble des bâtiments avec les grandes serres et du plateau supérieur du Jardin Botanique de l'Etat à Bruxelles.



La salle de l'herbier général récemment aménagée.

L'Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge a chargé, en 1948, un botaniste d'étudier les collections en provenance des parcs nationaux et déposées au Jardin Botanique. Ainsi, la Flore des Spermatophytes du Parc National Albert, commencée au début de la guerre, a pu être menée à bonne fin; le 3e et dernier volume de cette Flore par le Prof. W. Robyns, avec la collaboration de R. Tournay, et consacré aux *Monocotyledoneae*, vient de sortir de presse fin 1955.

Les recherches actuellement en cours sont les suivantes:

Membres du personnel:

Prof. W. Robyns vient de terminer le 3e Volume de la Flore des Spermatophytes du Parc National Albert, avec la collaboration de R. Tournay, ainsi que les *Pandaceae* et les *Vochysiaceae* pour la Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi. Il va bientôt commencer l'étude des *Pooïdeae* en vue de continuer sa Flore Agrostologique du Congo Belge dont le 3e Volume reste à faire.

Dr. F. Demaret est principalement engagé dans l'étude des Bryophytes qu'il a receuillies comme chargé de mission de l'Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge, dans les différents étages de végétation du Ruwenzori.

Dr. A. Lawalree, dans le cadre de la Flore Générale de Belgique, Spermatophytes, vient de terminer le fascicule 2, du Volume II, qui comprend les *Papaveraceae*, les *Fumariaceae*, la première partie des *Cruciferae*. Le fascicule suivant est en préparation et sera consacré à la deuxième partie des *Cruciferae*, aux *Resedaceae* et aux *Crassulaceae*.

G. Troupin s'est consacré à l'étude monographique des *Menispermaceae* africaines, ainsi qu'à la révision des *Burseraceae* pour la Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi. Il a achevé également un premier volume consacré aux *Monocotyledoneae* d'une Flore du Parc National de la Garamba et commencé l'étude des *Dicotyledoneae* qu'il doit continuer en collaboration avec R. Tournay.

E. Petit a terminé la révision des *Geraniaceae* et des *Polygalaceae* pour la Flore du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi. Il a entrepris l'étude des *Rubiaceae* et des *Compositae* congolaises.

P. Vander Veken a étudié principalement jusqu'à présent, les *Cyperaceae* et les *Gramineae* congolaises et s'intéresse spécialement aux genres *Cyperus*, *Digitaria* et *Eragrostis*.

Collaborateurs scientifiques du Jardin:

M. Beeli continue à mettre en ordre les champignons de sa propre collection.

Dr. P. Heinemann vient d'achever l'étude des espèces congolaises du genre *Agaricus* basée sur la collection, les documents et les aquarelles de Madame Goossens-Fontana.

C. Vanden Berghen vient d'achever l'étude des Hépatiques à thalle qui font l'objet du Volume I, fascicule 1, de la Flore Générale de Belgique, Bryophytes. Il prépare le fascicule 2 qui comprendra la première partie des Hépatiques à feuilles.

E. Castagne classe les collections de mousses de Belgique restées indéterminées en vue de la préparation du Volume II de la Flore Générale de Belgique, Bryophytes.

Collaborateurs de la Flore du Congo — Attachés à l'Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge.

R. Boutique a commencé l'étude des *Icacinaceae*.

G. Gilbert a terminé les *Erythroxylaceae*, les *Zygophyllaceae*, les *Balanitaceae* et les *Simarubaceae*. Il achève les *Meliaceae*, les *Rutaceae* et les *Irvingiaceae*.

Prof. L. Hauman a terminé l'étude des *Dichapetalaceae* et a commencé celle des *Sapindaceae.*

Dr. J. Leonard se consacre à l'étude des *Euphorbiaceae.*

R. L. Steyaert continue la révision du genre *Ganoderma.*

Dr. R. Wilczek a terminé les *Oxalidaceae,* les *Linaceae,* les *Malpighiaceae;* il achève actuellement les *Hippocrateaceae* et commencera ensuite les *Celastraceae* et les *Balsaminaceae.*

Botaniste de l'Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge:

R. Tournay vient de terminer l'étude des *Monocotyledoneae* du Parc National Albert, en collaboration avec le Prof. W. Robyns. Il entreprend actuellement celle des *Dicotyledoneae* du Parc National de la Garamba en collaboration avec G. Troupin. Il est chargé également de l'étude des matériaux du Parc National de l'Upemba.

The Type Specimen of Bambos arundinacea Retzius

by

R. E. Holttum (Kew)

A discussion on the typification of the generic name *Bambusa* appeared in Taxon 5 : 26-28 (1956). This discussion was based on the assumption that the type specimen of *Bambos arundinacea* Retz., the type species of the genus *Bambusa* Schreber, did not exist, so that the species had to be interpreted on the basis of Retzius's description. As pointed out by McClure (Blumea, Suppl. 3 : 97, 100-102) there are indications in the description that Retzius was describing a specimen of the species later named *Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad., whereas the name *B. arundinacea* has been applied by almost all subsequent authors to the common thorny bamboo of India. To alter the application of these well-known names would cause much confusion. I therefore proposed that the generic name *Bambusa* should be typified by the species *B. vulgaris* Schrad.

This situation has been completely changed by the discovery of a sheet labelled *Bambos arundinacea* belonging to the herbarium of Retzius. This specimen was misplaced and therefore believed to be missing. Dr. Tycho Norlindh, Keeper of the Botanical Museum at Lund, has kindly sent it for my inspection. The sheet bears two specimens, one of them certainly *B. vulgaris* Schrad.; the other is in my opinion the common thorny bamboo of India to which Roxburgh, Munro and Gamble gave the name *B. arundinacea.*

The specimen of *B. vulgaris* has stamens; the other has not. It is clear therefore that McClure was right in supposing the floral description to have been based in part on *B. vulgaris.* But the essential structure of the spikelet, and the main features of lemma and palea, are the same in both species. It seems clear that Retzius did not realize that he had specimens of two species. He states in his first sentence that Bambos is a quite different genus from Arundo, and evidently his object was to demonstrate this fact (Linnaeus had placed all references to bamboos under his species *Arundo bambos*). He says that he had specimens from various travellers, but the flowers were in all cases imperfect; only when Koenig sent him specimens bearing stamens could he complete the description. Apparently he kept also, along with Koenig's specimen, one of the earlier ones which were imperfect through lack of stamens.

KEW NEGATIVE
No. 2660
DATE
March 56.
INITIALS
R. L.
CENTIMETRES
Bambos arundinacea Retz.
Type specimen from Herb. Retz, Lund.
Left: B. vulgaris, the specimen sent by Koenig from which Retzius described stamens
Right: thorny bamboo, = B. arundinacea as interpreted by Roxburgh, Munro & Gamble
R.E. Holttum 15.5.1956

Under Art. 76 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, a name of a taxon must be rejected if its characters were derived from two or more discordant elements, unless it is possible to select one of the elements as a satisfactory type. In the present case it is clearly possible to select the specimen of the thorny bamboo, and I propose that this should be done. We can then continue to use the name *B. arundinacea* in its traditional sense, and no confusion need be caused. To make the position quite clear, it is necessary to regard the name *Arundo bambos* Linn. as a *nomen confusum*, a procedure which I hope I have justified in my former article.

CODEX LICHENUM

In the section Lichenology of the Eighth International Botanical Congress (Paris 1954) the desirability of some form of continuation of Zahlbruckner's indispensable *Catalogus Lichenum Universalis* was discussed, and there was general agreement that steps in this direction should be taken. Concerning the actual methods and format to be adopted, however, there was some divergence of opinion. Some delegates felt that the *Catalogus* should be continued in supplements in exactly the same form as hitherto published, while others, including the undersigned, expressed the opinion that a purely alphabetical index of new taxa and combinations would be more desirable. The arguments in support of the latter viewpoint were as follows: because many present day lichenologists are convinced that the classification introduced by Zahlbruckner, and used by him throughout the *Catalogus Lichenum Universalis*, is in many respects highly artificial, and should be replaced as soon as possible by a more natural classification based on well-established mycological principles, it would be undesirable to perpetuate this taxonomic system in the listing of new taxa, because (a) to do so would necessitate the making of many new combinations of entities unknown personally to the compilers, in order to fit them into the preconceived taxonomic framework; and (b) the enumeration according to systematic position, instead of alphabetically, would necessitate the publication of a separate alphabetical index. For this reason, it was argued, a simple alphabetical index, suitably cross-referenced, but with no pretensions to taxonomic authoritativeness, and without the introduction of any nomenclatural changes, would be more logical in the present circumstances, handier to use, und independent of the fluctuating conceptions prevailing with regard to the classification of lichens.

Subsequent to this discussion, it was voted to entrust the undersigned with the preparation for publication of a new index prepared along the foregoing lines, and to call on all lichenologists for their cooperation and support to this project by sending to the compiler reprints of all lichenological papers in which new taxa or combinations are proposed. The following year, a grant was obtained from the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., to defray the expenses entailed in this project.

Its preparation, under the title of *Codex Lichenum*, is now under way at the Farlow Library and Herbarium of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., and it is hoped to have it ready for publication by the end of 1957.

The *Codex Lichenum* will list, in alphabetical order, all taxa and combinations of lichens which were published subsequently to, and are not included in, Zahlbruckner's *Catalogus Lichenum Universalis* up to volume IX (1934) inclusive. Although many subsequent taxa were enumerated in the posthumous vol. X (1940) of that work, they are not indexed alphabetically, and for this reason it has been felt desirable to include

them also in the new *Codex*. In this way all described taxa of lichens, up to the time of publication of the *Codex*, will be readily found in alphabetical arrangement by consulting both the latter and the index in vol. IX of Zahlbruckner's *Catalogus*.

The *Codex* will list genera, subgenera and sections, species and subspecific taxa, with reference to author, place and date of publication, and (in the case of species) country of origin and substratum, with mention of illustrations if given. It will also list new emendations and combinations; the latter with two entries, firstly under the new combination itself, and secondly under the basionym, with reference to the combination derived from it. To facilitate finding of new combinations from basionyms, the latter will be listed, not necessarily in their original form, but in the (obligately homonymous) combination under which they are enumerated in Zahlbruckner's *Catalogus*; this being intended to facilitate finding of required basionym epithets which would otherwise, in their original form, occur in outdated generic combinations (e.g. under the genus *Lichen*) and therefore not readily found. Synonymous or near-synonymous genera will be interconnected by cross-references.

In connection with the foregoing project, the undersigned would like, through these columns, to make a request to all lichenologists, along the same lines as that published for the new *Index Muscorum* in Taxon 5(2) : 22 (April 1956), to lend their support in the following ways:

1. By sending reprints of lichenological papers containing any new taxa or combinations to Dr. I. Mackenzie Lamb, Director, Farlow Library and Herbarium of Harvard University, 20 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. If reprints are not available, the author should list the name, volume, and date of publication of the periodical, the new taxa (with mention of country and substratum in the case of species), the new combinations with their basionyms, and the page number on which each of these items is mentioned.
2. Lichenologists who possess private card indexes of recent lichen taxa, even though regional or incomplete, are invited to inform the undersigned whether they would eventually be prepared at a later date to send these indexes on loan. No index, however, should be sent until the compilers request the loan of it.
3. All lichenologists can assist materially in the project by answering enquiries from the compilers of the *Codex* concerning papers not available in North America, or on other special items.
4. Notification of any taxa published prior to 1930 but omitted from vol. IX of Zahlbruckner's *Catalogus* would be welcome, as it is intended to include these also in the new *Codex*.

There seems to be a general feeling that this work, when completed and published, will be a valuable working tool for all taxonomic lichenologists, both professional and amateur, and for this reason we feel confident that the project, as outlined above, will be considered worthy of their encouragement and support. All correspondence should be addressed to the undersigned, Farlow Library and Herbarium of Harvard University, 20 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

I. Mackenzie Lamb.

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—V*)

"Hydnaceae"

by

M. A. Donk (The Hague)

SUMMARY

1. The present paper deals with the "Hydnaceae," which are defined in a purely artificial manner.

2. The typification of *Grandinia* Fr., *Hydnum* L. ex Fr., *Irpex* Fr., *Martella* Endl., *Odontia* S. F. Gray, *Radulum* Fr., *Xylodon* (Pers.) ex S. F. Gray, and several other names, is discussed at some length and the conclusions submitted for consideration.

3. *Xylodon* (Pers.) ex S. F. Gray is reduced to a synonym of *Odontia* S. F. Gray.

4. *Cerophora* Rafin. and *Priapus* Rafin. are considered synonymous with *Lycoperdon* Pers. (Gastromycetes), and *Radulum Fr.* with *Eutypa* Tul. or *Xenotype* Petr. (Sphaeriales).

INTRODUCTION.—This is the fifth of a series of papers designed as an annotated nomenclatural enumeration of all generic names that have been proposed for Hymenomycetes. For some general remarks on the series and for the explanation of some nomenclatural terms the reader is referred to Part I (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1** : 199-203. 1951). I am very much indebted to Dr C. E. B. Bremekamp for linguistic improvements.

DEFINITION.—The family "Hydnaceae" is here taken in the purely artificial circumscription in which it appears even in some modern text-books. Sterile hyphal pegs protruding beyond the hymenium are not taken as "teeth."

Excepted are genera characterized either by typically flattened ('irpicoid') teeth or by folds. The former will be treated in a subsequent Part dealing with the "Polyporaceae"; however, *Irpex* Fr. and *Xylodon* (Pers.) ex S. F. Gray have been included in the present paper because their nomenclature is mixed up with that of *Radulum* Fr. and *Odontia* Pers. ex S. F. Gray. The genera that are provided with radiating folds, and that sometimes too have been included in the "Hydnaceae," will be treated with the "Thelephoraceae." Also included in the latter family will be some generic names with strictly resupinate type species that have been placed in the genus *Peniophora* Cooke; they are *Kneiffia* Fr. and its isonyms, *Scopuloides* (Mass.) Höhn. & L., and, in their wake, *Grandiniella* P. Karst. The genera with toothed hymenophore and cruciate-septate basidia will, of course, be treated with the Tremellaceae.

ALPHABETICAL ENUMERATION

Acia P. Karst *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **5** : 42. 1879. — ETYMOLOGY: ἀκίς, point. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Hydnum fuscoatrum* Fr. ex Fr. — SCOPE. The original genus equals *Hydnum* trib. *Resupinati* Fr. (Fries, Hym. europ. 612. 1874), although this was not especially indicated. As examples Karsten listed 31 species, among which are a number of extra-European ones. First species, *H. fuscoatrum*. — TYPIFICATION. The following reasons support the selection of *Hydnum fuscoatrum* as the type species. (i) A few years after the publication of the generic name the author himself [Karsten *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9) : 20. 1881; *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6** : 15, 16. 1881] distributed the Finnish species included in the original list [1]) over two genera: *Acia*, restricted, and "*Hydnum* (Linn.)" ["Hydnum (Linn.) Quél."]. Only two species of the former genus were mentioned: *H. fuscoatrum*

*) Part I ("Cyphellaceae") was published *in* Reinwardtia **1** : 199-220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichenes), *in* Reinwardtia **2** : 435-440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia **2** : 441-493. 1954; Part IV (Boletaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **3** : 275-313. 1955.

1) It often seems reasonable to look for the type species in the first place among those species known to the author by personal experience; it can be assumed that Karsten knew most of the species reported from Finland from his own collections.

and "*Ac. ferruginea* (Pers.)."[2]) Restricted in this manner, *Acia* corresponds to *Hydnum* trib. *Resupinati* group * Aculeis fuscis, ferrugineis (Fries, *l.c.*). (ii). Still later on the second of the two species was placed by Karsten in a subgenus of its own, *H. fuscoatrum* being retained as the only typical Finnish member of the genus.[3]) Finally, that second species (or at least a specimen referred to it by Karsten) was removed from the genus by Patouillard who published a new monotypic genus for it, viz. *Asterodon* Pat.[4]) q.v. (iii) *Acia* was taken up by Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 69. 1900) who thoroughly emended the genus : *H. fuscoatrum* was not only placed first, but it was also the only species common to those listed by him and those enumerated in 1879 by Karsten. It is, therefore, entirely probable that Patouillard regarded this species as the type, although he did not expressly indicate it as such. (iv) *H. fuscoatrum* was indicated as the type species by Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 444, 447. 1902) because it was Karsten's first species. Donk (*in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20** : 150. 1931) and Ragab (*in* Mycologia **43** : 458. 1951) accepted this species, which was also made the type of *Mycoacia* Donk, a name introduced to replace *Acia* emend. Pat. — Homonym: *Acia* Schreb. (1791; Rosaceae). — Typonym: *Mycoacia* Donk (1931), q.v. — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

"*Aciella.*" — Laurila [*in* Ann. bot. Soc. zool.-bot. fenn. Vanamo **10** (4) : 15. 1939] cited "*Aciella tomentosa* (Schrad.) Karst." as a synonym under *Asterodon ferruginosus* Pat. "*Aciella*" was never used as a correct generic name, but there exists a taxon *Acia* subgen. *Aciella* P. Karst. (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48** : 362. 1889) with one species, viz. "*Ac*[*ia*] *tomentosa* (Schrad.) Karst."; see also under *Acia*. — Not *Aciella* Tiegh. (1894; Loranthaceae). — For 'typonyms,' see under *Asterodon*.

Acontia Hill, General nat. Hist. **2** : 41. 1751[5]) (pre-Linnean name). — This was Hill's name for the stipitate hydnums. He referred to it three species of which he supplied descriptions (of the first moreover a figure) and seven species mentioned by name only. His first species, *Acontia album crassum* Hill is here selected as the type. I would identify it with *Hydnum repandum* L. ex Fr. (*Hydnum imbricatum* L. ex Fr. is not one of the three described species.) This choice makes typonyms of *Bidonia* Adans. (1763; devalidated name), *Echinus* Haller (1768; devalidated name), *Hydnum* L. ex Fr. (Jan. 1, 1821), *Dentinum* S. F. Gray (Nov.? 1821), *Tyrodon* P. Karst. (1881), and *Hypothele* Paul. ex Banker (1904; not validly published). — Leman [*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **1** (Suppl.) : 46. 1816] recorded the name (with description), but remarked that Adanson already had recognized the genus, as *Bidonia*, and finally he refers for further information to "*Hydnum* et Erinace," which implies that he did not accept the genus and the name taxonomically. I am not aware of *Acontia* having been validly published after 1821.

Actinostroma Klotzsch.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Amaurodon J. Schroet., *in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1) : 461. 1888. — Etymology: ἀμαυρός, dark, obscure; ὀδών, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Hydnum viride* (A. & S.) ex Fr. sensu J. Schroet.—Schroeter described the spores as

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[2]) This species will be found among the original ones as "*Acia ferruginosa* (Schrad.) Karst." Karsten (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37** : 112. 1882) considered the names synonymous. Still later (1889) he called it "*Ac*[*ia*] *tomentosa* (Schrad.) Karst."

[3]) *Acia* subgen. *Eu-Acia* P. Karst. (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48** : 361. 1889), with "*Ac. castanea* (Alb. et Schw.) Karst." 1882 = *H. fuscoatrum*; the other part being called *Acia* subgen. *Aciella* P. Karst. (p. 362), with "*Ac*[*ia*] *tomentosa* (Schrad.) Karst."

[4]) *Asterodon ferruginosus* Pat. (type at Paris!) is a 'new species': the name is apparently not a recombination, although it was based on a collection by Karsten from Finland labelled "*Hydnum ferruginosum* Fr."

[5]) Of this work editions exist dating from after 1753. Pfeiffer (Nomencl. bot. **1** : 31. 1873) cited *Acontia* as published in 1762; O. Kuntze (Rev. Gen. Pl. **1** : cxxx. 1891) discussed an edition of 1773. It would seem that these editions are on the whole identical with the first one, though with certain pages reprinted. I regard the unaltered pages in later editions as published on the original date. See also Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **2** : 492-493. 1954) for similar cases.

having a membrane "im frischen Zustande dunkel violett, (so dass das Sporenpulver schwarz erscheinen muss), verblassend," and smooth. This indicates a fungus widely different from the modern interpretation of *Hydnum viride* (with aculeolate spores). Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1** : 277. 1943) suggested that it is probably identical with *Hypochnus mustialaensis* P. Karst. and *Coniophora cyanospora* D. P. Rog. rather than *Caldesiella viridis* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Pat. [6] — Remark. Compare *Hydnopsis* (J. Schroet.) Rea.

Asterodon Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **10** : 130. 1894. — Etymology: *ἀστηρ, —έρος* a star; *ὀδών*, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Asterodon ferruginosus* Pat. ("n. sp."; "*ferruginosum*"). [7] — Typonyms: *Hydnochaete* Peck (1897; preoccupied) and *Hynochaetella* Sacc. (1898), and compare "*Aciella*."

Auricula Lloyd.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Auriscalpium S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1** : 650. 1821. — Etymology: auriscalpium, ear-pick. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Auriscalpium vulgare* S. F. Gray.—An isonym of *Hydnum auriscalpium* L. — Remark. O. Kuntze [Rev. Gen. Pl. **3** (2) : 446. 1898], erroneously assuming that *H. auriscalpium* and *Arrhenia auriscalpium* (Fr.) Fr. were the same species, substituted *Auriscalpium* S. F. Gray for *Arrhenia* Fr. — Typonymous homonym: *Auriscalpium* P. Karst *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **5** : 41. 1879. — Independently introduced for three species of which *H. auriscalpium* L. ex Fr. is the first, and equalling *Hydnum* trib. *Pleuropus* Fr. (Fries, Hym. europ. 606. 1874). Karsten, too, renamed his first species *Auriscalpium vulgare* [P. Karst.]. This species was indicated as the type by Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 443, 447. 1902). — Isonym. *Pleurodon* P. Karst. (1881) could be taken as an isonym of *Auriscalpium* P. Karst.

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[6]) Already many years ago Romell identified in his copy of Schroeter's book (now in the possession of Herbarium Bogoriense) Schroeter's fungus with *Hypochnus mustialaensis*. For a recent redescription of Karsten's species, as *Coniophora mustialaensis* (P. Karst.) Mass., see Wakefield (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35** : 43. 1952).

[7]) See also foot-note 4 to *Acia*.

Bankera Coker & Beers *ex* Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **9** : 95. 1955. — Etymology: H. J. Banker. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation): *Hydnum fuligineoalbum* Schmidt *ex* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1** : 400. 1821. — Protonym: *Bankera* Coker & Beers, Stip. Hydn. east. U.S. 33. 1951.—Not validly published: no accompanying Latin description. The authors included only one species, which was indicated as the type. — Scope. Coker & Beers admitted but one species, Pouzar included three. — Remark. Pouzar supplied the Latin description that made *Bankera* a validly published name.

Beccaria "Mass." — See *Beccariella*.
Beccariella Ces. — See "Thelephoraceae."

Beenakia Reid *in* Kew Bull. **1955** : 635, 1956. — Etymology: Beenak, Victoria, Australia. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Beenakia dacostae* Reid.

Bidona Adans., Fam. Pl. **2** : 5. 1763 (devalidated name). — Introduced for centrally stalked hydnums with orbicular pileus; *Fungus erinaceus* Vaill. (Bot. paris. 58. 1723) and *Erinaceus spp.* Mich. (Nov. Pl. Gen. *pl. 72 fs. 2, 3, 8.* 1729) were especially indicated and may be taken as representative. They correspond to *Hydnum repandum* L. ex Fr. as to Vaillant's species and as to two of those depicted by Micheli, viz. figure 3 and perhaps also figure 2 (pale form); and to *Hydnum auriscalpium* L. ex Fr. as to Micheli's figure 8 (illustrated with orbicular, central pileus). — Vaillant's species is here selected as the type. — Typonyms: *Erinaceus* Dill. (1719; pre-Linnean), *Echinus* Haller (1768; devalidated name), *Hydnum* L. ex Fr. (1821), *Dentinum* S. F. Gray (1821), *Tyrodon* P. Karst. (1881), and *Hypothele* Paul. ex Banker (1904; not validly published). — Adanson is a non-Linnean author, but his name would have been regarded as validly published if the starting-point date 1753 had not been changed to 1821 for these fungi. — After 1821 the name has not been taken up and validly re-published.

Bonia Pat.—See Tremellaceae.

Boninohydnum S. Ito & Imai *in* Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc. **16** : 127. 1940. — Etymology: Bonin Islands; the genus *Hydnum*. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Boninohydnum pini* S. Ito & Imai.

Caldesiella Sacc., Fungi ital. *f. 125.* May 1877; *in* Michelia **1** : 6. June 1, 1877. — Etymology: L. Caldesi. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Caldesiella italica* Sacc.—Now often regarded as conspecific with *Hydnum ferruginosum* Fr.; Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 472. 1928) treated it as *Caldesiella ferruginosa* subsp. *italica* (Sacc.) Bourd. & G. — Valid publication. According to the dates given for the two publications cited above, this generic name was first validly published under a figure, without description but with some accompanying indications including measurements (name of a monotypic genus based on a new species). There is also a reference ("Fungi Ven. Ser. VI p. 6") to the second (later) publication which gives both a generic and a specific description. — Remark. Originally interpreted as a genus of Gastromycetes, the teeth being called peridia. — Typonyms. The following names are based on *Caldesiella ferruginosa* (Fr.) Sacc.: *Odontium* Rafin. (1817; devalidated name), *Hydnopsis* (J. Schroet.) Rea (1909), and *Odontia* Pers. ex Banker (1929. preoccupied), and compare also *Phaeodon* J. Schroet. (1888). — Nomen rejiciendum. To be rejected in favour of *Tomentella* Pat. ("Thelephoraceae"), q.v., if the two genera are combined.

Calodon P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9) : 20. Jan. 1, 1881; *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6** : 16. 1881. — Etymology: *καλός*, beautiful; *ὀδών*, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Hydnum suaveolens* Scop. ex Fr. — Protonym: *Calodon* Quél. *apud* Cooke & Quél., Clav. Hym. 196. 1878.— Published, together with some more new names in Hydnaceae, as follows:

[Page 195:]

Gen. XXXI. Hydnum, Linn.

Trib. i. Mesopus (Genus *Sarcodon*, Q.) [8])

Sect. 1. Carnosi

[Species: [9]) *H. imbricatum*, Linn.; *H. squamosum*, Schaeff.; *H. fragilis*, Fr.; *H. repandum*, Linn.; *H. fuligineo-album*, Schmidt; etc.]

[Page 196:]

Sect. 2. Lignosi (Genus *Calodon*, Q.)

[Species: *H. suaveolens*, Scop.; *H. aurantiacum*, A. & S.; *H. velutinum*, Fr.; *H. nigrum*, Fr.; *H. graveolens*, Fr.; etc.]

Trib. ii. Pleuropus (Genus *Pleurodon*, Q.)

[Species: *H. occidentale*, Paul; *H. luteolum*, Fr.; *H. auriscalpium*, Linn.; etc.]

Trib. iii. Merisma (Genus *Dryodon*, Q.)

[Species: *H. umbellatum*, March.; *H. coralloides*, Scop.; *H. erinaceum*, Bull.; *H. Schiedermayeri*, Henfl.; etc.]

Trib. iv. Apus (Genus *Pleurodon*, Q.)

[Species: *H. corrugatum*, Fr.; *H. cirrhatum*, Pers.; *H. diversidens*, Fr.; *H. fulgens*, Fr.; *H. septentrionale*, Fr.; *H. geogenium*, Fr.; *H. strigosum*, Sw.; *H. hirtum*, Fr.; *H. ochraceum*, Pers.; etc.]

Trib. v. Resupinati (Genus *Hydnum*, Q.)

[With resupinate species.]

[Basinym: *Hydnellum* P. Karst. (1879), q.v. —And see below.]

Scope & typification. The year after the publication of Quélet's names and still unaware of their existence, Karsten (*in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **5** : 40-42. 1879), too, divided *Hydnum* L. ex Fr. into a number of genera; from the examples one would conclude that he continued to apply the name *Hydnum* to *Hydnum* trib. *Mesopus* sect. *Carnosa* Fr. (Fries, Hym. europ. 598. 1874); for *Hydnum* trib. *Mesopus* sect. *Lignosa* Fr. (p. 602) he introduced *Hydnellum* P. Karst.; for *Hydnum* trib. *Pleuropus* Fr. (p. 606), *Auriscalpium* P. Karst.; for *Hydnum* trib. *Merisma* Fr. (p. 607), *Friesites* P. Karst.; for *Hydnum* trib. *Apus* Fr. (p. 609), *Creolophus* P. Karst. plus *Gloiodon* P. Karst.; and for *Hydnum* trib. *Rosupinati* Fr. (p. 612), *Acia* P. Karst. Thus,

Hydnum em. P. Karst. equals *Sarcodon*,
Hydnellum equals *Calodon*,
Auriscalpium equals *Pleurodon* pr. p.,
Friesites equals *Dryodon*,
Creolophus + *Gloiodon* equals *Pleurodon* pr. p., and
Acia equals *Hydnum* em. Quél.

However, in 1881 Karsten dropped most of his own names to replace them by Quélet's,

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8) "(Genus *Sarcodon*, Q.)" is obviously misplaced; it should come after "Sect. 1. Carnosi."

9) The names and author's citations are as in the original.

but he kept to his own delimitations of 1879, except (i) in the case of *Hydnum* em. P. Karst. = *Sarcodon,* from which the group of *Hydnum repandum* was segregated to become a distinct genus, viz. *Tyrodon* P. Karst., (ii) in the case of *Hydnellum* = *Calodon,* from which the genus *Phellodon* was segregated, and (iii) in the case of *Acia,* q.v., which was further divided into *Acia, sensu stricto,* and "*Hydnum.*"

Thus, he substituted his

Hydnum em. P. Karst. by *Sarcodon* pr. p. + *Tyrodon,*
Hydnellum by *Calodon* pr. p. + *Phellodon,*
Auriscalpium by *Pleurodon* pr. p.
Friesites by *Dryodon,* and
Acia by *Hydnum* em. Quél. pr. p. + *Acia.*

In this way *Sarcodon* became validly published rather as a name change for *Hydnum* em. P. Karst.; *Calodon,* as a name change for *Hydnellum; Pleurodon,* as a name change for *Auriscalpium;* and *Dryodon,* as a name change for *Friesites.* When we accept this view the species to be selected as the types of *Calodon, Pleurodon,* and *Dryodon,* as validly published by Karsten, should rather be the same as the types of their basinyms *Hydnellum, Auriscalpium,* and *Friesites* respectively. In the case of *Calodon* this type is *Hydnum suaveolens.* This species was indicated for *Calodon* Quél. ex P. Karst. by Banker (*in* Mem. Torrey bot. Cl. **12** : 103. 1906); for *Calodon* Quél. by Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 441, 447. 1902), Miller (*in* Mycologia **25** : 301. 1933), and Miller & Boyle [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (2) : 63. 1943]; and for "*Calodon* [Quél. in: Cooke & Quél. . . ., subgen.] Karst." by Maire (*in* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3 Ausg., 123. 1935). — Valid publication. The date of valid publication of *Calodon* and the other generic names of Hydnaceae proposed by Quélet has become a matter of dispute. Without denying Quélet's intention to publish his names as generic ones in Cooke & Quélet's "Clavis" (1878), one seems nevertheless bound by the present Code to regard them as not validly published at that occasion; for discussions see Banker (*in* Mem. Torrey bot. Cl. **12** : 102. 1906), Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17** : 183-184. 1941; **18** : 151-152. 1949), Maire [*in* Publ. Inst. bot. Barcelona **3** (4) : 35. 1937], and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3** : 435. 1949). The author who validly published *Calodon, Sarcodon, Pleurodon,* and *Dryodon* was Karsten, as cited above. — The names *Sarcodon, Calodon,* and *Dryodon* were once more validly published by Quélet himself (Ench. Fung. 188, 190, 192. 1886). At that occasion *Pleurodon* was replaced by *Leptodon* Quél., q.v., and *Hydnum* em. Quél. by "*Odontia,* Pers." — Remark. Maire's proposal [*in* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 123. 1935; *in* Publ. Inst. bot., Barcelona **3** (4): 35. 1937] to conserve *Calodon* against *Hydnellum* was recommended for rejection by Donk (*ll.cc.*) and Rogers (*l.c.*). Rejected by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (cf. *in* Taxon **2** : 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45** : 320. 1953). — Typonym. Compare *Phaeodon* J. Schroet. (1888).

Cerenella Murrill.—See Polyporaceae.

[*Cerophora* Rafin. *in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2nd Hex., **5** : 355. 1808; Préc. Découv. somiol. 49. 1814 [French translation *in* J. Bot. (red. Soc. Bot.), Paris **2** : 176. 1809, with some errors]; Anal. Nat. ou Tab. Univ. 211. 1815 (nomen). — Type species (selected): *Cerophora clavata* Rafin. — It is often very difficult to establish what fungi Rafinesque described: in this case a solution seems possible. The descriptions run:

> ". . . a fine new genus, akin to hydnum, but the fructification is in horn-like terminal papillae. Found in different states [of the U.S.A.]."—Rafinesque (*l.c.,* 1808).[10])
>
> "Péride sessile ou stipité, simple ou ramifié, fructification supérieure en forme de petites cornes ou pointes solides. — Obs. Ce G. ne diffère presque pas de l'*Hydnum* que par ses pointes dures et lâches."—Rafinesque (*l.c.,* 1814).

In 1808 seven species were mentioned, but only by their epithets; the first three are, "*clavata, globosa, pyriformis, . . .*" In 1814 two were briefly described: *C. clavata* Rafin. ("Péride en massue cylindracée obtuse, sessile, base nue. Dans le N. Jersey") and *C. capitata* Rafin. ("Stipité, péride sphérique entièrement couvert de pointes. Dans le N. Jersey"). Unpublished figures of six species are preserved in the library of the New York Botanical Garden: compare also Gerard (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **12** : 37. 1885).

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10) In the French translation one finds: ". . . fructification semblable à de petites cornes terminées par des papilles," which is an erroneous rendering.

With this combined information in hand and by selecting the first species (one of the two ever to be described),[11]) *Cerophora clavata*, as the type species, the generic name may be reduced to a synonym of *Lycoperdon* Pers. (starting-point date, 1801), rather than of *Hydnum* L. ex Fr. (*s. lat.*) and *Hericium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray, as has previously been done (*cf.* Endlicher, Gen. Pl. 39. 1836; Ench. bot. 21. 1841). This conclusion would make *Cerophora* a validly published name. The fruit-body proper of the first three species is clavate, globose, and pyriform; what Rafinesque called the fructification are superficial papillae, either prominent at the apex of the fruit-body or distributed all over its surface. — *Hectocerus* Rafin. (*in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2nd Hex., **3** : 423. 1806) is a nomen nudum and a precursor of *Cerophora*. Rafinesque mentioned five specific epithets (all nomina nuda) as examples; these coincide with the first five mentioned under *Cerophora* in 1808. The identity of the two generic names is thus established beyond reasonable doubt.]

Climacodon P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9) : 20. Jan. 1, 1881; *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6** : 15. 1881. — Etymology: *κλῖμαξ, —ακος*, ladder; *ὀδών*, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Hydnum septentrionale* Fr.

Corneohydnum Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **7** : 1321. 1924 (nomen nudum). — A perfect nomen nudum introduced in the form "*Corneohydnum anomalum*," this binomial being all that was published on the genus. — Stevenson & Cash (*in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 65. 1936) reproduced Lloyd's unpublished note concerning this fungus but merely as a record, without the intention validly to publish the generic name.

Crelophus.—See *Creolophus*.

Creolophus P. Karst. *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **5** : 41. 1879. — Etymology: *κρέας*, meat; *λόφος*, tuft of hair, crest. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Hydnum corrugatum* Fr.—I take this species as closely related to, or conspecific with, *Hydnum cirrhatum* Pers. — Scope. Evidently the genus as originally introduced corresponds exactly to *Hydnum* trib. *Apus* Fr. group * Pileo carnoso, molli (Fries, Hym. europ. 609. 1874). Four examples were listed by Karsten; the first is *Hydnum corrugatum*. — Typification. The first species was taken as the type by Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 444, 447. 1902; *in* Mycologia **5** : 293. 1913). — Variant spelling: "*Crelophus*"; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 26. 1953 (incidental mention).

Cymatoderma Jungh.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Cystidiodrendron J. Rick *in* Lilloa **9** : 218. 1943. — Etymology: *κύστις*, cystidium, *δένδρον*, tree. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Cystidiodendron fimbriatum* J. Rick.

Dacrina Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 172. 1825. — Etymology: *δακρύω*, I weep. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation): *Hydnum sudans* A. & S. ex Fr. — Homonym: *Dacrina* Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (2) : 291. 1832. — Remarks. When Fries introduced the generic name *Dacrina* for the first time he stated, "*Hydn. sudans* A. S. pro typo habeo," and the generic description would seem to confirm this statement. Yet, in the starting-point book we find *Hydnum sudans* treated as a species of *Thelebolus* Tode ex Fr. (Fries, Elench. **2** : 51. 1828) (see also under *Dacryobolus*), whereas *Dacrina* re-appears with a much changed generic description and with two quite different species [Fries, Syst. mycol. **3** (2) : 291. 1832]. Although Fries in this latter instance misapplied the name *Dacrina* (in the "Systema," vol. 3, he refers to "Syst. Orb. Veg. 1, p. 172"!), it must be retained as published at that occasion (Art. 23 f), that is, with *Dacrina fusco-olivacea* Fr. (*Dematium velutinum* A. & S.) as the type species. — Compare Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 68. 1900) who has a taxon *Grandinia* sect. *Dacrina* (Fr.) Pat.: "A cette section se rapporte le *Dacryobolus sudans* A. & S. . . ." — Typonym: *Dacryobolus* Fr. ex Fr. (1849) and *Gloeocystidium* P. Karst. (1889). — Status. Impriorable on account of *Dacrina* Fr. 1832!

Dacryobolus Fr. *ex* Fr., Summa Veg. Scand. **2** : 404. 1849. — Etymology: *δάκρυον*, tear; *βόλος*, throw, clod. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Thelebolus sudans* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Fr. (Elench. **2** : 51. 1828) = *Hydnum sudans* A. & S. ex Fr. (Syst. mycol. **1** : 425. 1821). — Protonym:

11) "Entièrement couvert de pointes" of *Cerophora capitata* Rafin. does not agree with the generic description.

Dacrybolus Fr., Elench. **2** : 51. 1828.—On this occasion introduced as a provisional name: following the treatment of the species as *Thelebolus sudans*, the following observation is found, "Utique peculiare genus (*Dacrybolus* [!], cum *Dacrina* analogum) facile constituit; cum vere praecedenti evidenter valde affinis, novorum generum timidus, sub hoc aptissime collocavi." As the name was not definitely accepted, it must be regarded as not validly published in 1828. — Remarks. When validly published in 1849, included in the Pyrenomycetes! — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fung. 346. 1931) suggested a non-original species as the type, viz. *Hydnum udum* Fr. — Typonyms: *Dacrina* Fr. (1825; impriorable; not *Dacrina* Fr. 1832) and *Gloeocystidium* P. Karst. (1889).

Dentinium.—See *Dentinum*.

Dentinum S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1** : 650. 1821. — Etymology: dentino, an Italian fungus-name. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Hydnum repandum* L. — Scope. Introduced with *Hydnum repandum* and *H. rufescens* Pers., in this order. The two are closely related if not conspecific. — Typification. The first species was indicated as the type by Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 447. 1902), Miller *in* Mycologia **25** : 298. 1933), and Miller & Boyle [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (2) : 58. 1943]. — Remark. Gray indicated Micheli as the author of the generic name. This is incorrect: Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen. 132. 1729) merely mentioned under his *Erinaceus esculentus, albus, crassus* (*pl. 72 f. 2*) as Italian names for this fungus (perhaps a whitish form of *Hydnum repandum*): "Steccherino, o dentino bianco, buono"; and under his *Erinaceus esculentus, pallide luteus* (*pl. 72 f. 3*) (= *Hydnum repandum*): "Steccherino, o dentino dorato, buono." — Variant spelling: "*Dentinium*"; Ainsworth & Bisby, Dict. Fungi 84. 1943 (incidental mention). — Typonyms: *Erinaceus* Dill. (1719; pre-Linnean), *Bidona* Adans. (1763; devalidated name), *Echinus* Haller (1768; devalidated name), *Hydnum* L. ex Fr. (1821), *Tyrodon* P. Karst. (1881), and *Hypothele* Paul. ex Banker (1904; not validly published).

D i c a r p h u s Rafin. *in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2nd Hex., **3** : 423. 1806 (nomen nudum); **5** : 355. 1808 (devalidated name) [French translation of description *in* J. Bot. (red. Soc. Bot.), Paris **2** : 176. 1809]; Specch. Sci. **1** : 194. 1814. — Type species (only original species): *Dicarphus rubens* Rafin.—The original description (1808) of this species runs:

> "*Dicarphus*, (*rubens*) very curious mushroom, with two sorts of fructifications, something like a thelephora uppermost, and hydnum underneath. I found it in Penn. [= Pennsylvania, U.S.A.]."

The description of 1814 contains some additional information. — It looks as if the spelling 'Dicarpus' was intended (*cf.* ". . . like a thelephora uppermost, and hydnum underneath"). — Listed, but not definitely taxonomically accepted, by Reichenbach (Consp. Regni veg. 15. 1828; incidental mention).

"*D i o p o g o n*." — This name appears in an observation to *Thelephora* subg. *Himantia* Fr. (Syst. mycol. **1** : 450. 1821) which reads as follows: "Evolutionis historia, contextus & fructificationis processus absque ascis cum *Diopogone* (*Hydnis* ascis in floccis solutis), *Polysticto*, *Porothelio* omnino conveniunt." On page 6 of the same work a group is found that is called *Hydnum* [sub-gen.] *Diopogon*, "Asci nulli, in floccos soluti." ('*Polystictus*' and '*Porotheleum*' [12]) are in the same work also subgenera, of *Polyporus* Fr.) In the special treatment of *Hydnum* in the main body of the text this subgeneric name does not re-appear.

Donkia Pilát *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **52** : 328. 1936. — Etymology: M. A. Donk. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Hydnum pulcherrimum* Berk. & C.

Dryodon P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9) : 19. Jan. 1, 1881; *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6** : 15. 1881. — Etymology: *δρυς*, *—νός*, oak, tree; *ὀδών*, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. ex Fr. — Protonym: *Dryodon* Quél. *apud* Cooke & Quél., Clav. Hym. 198. 1878.— Given to the same group previously called *Hydnum* trib. *Merisma* Fr. (Fries, Hym. europ. 607. 1874), for the first part of which ("* Ramosissima") Karsten established in the next year *Friesites* P. Karst. Not validly published: see under *Calodon!* — [Basinym: *Friesites* P. Karst. (1879), q.v. —] Scope & typification. When Karsten became aware of

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12) Compare Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1** : 218. 1951).

the existence of the name *Dryodon* Quél., he treated it as if it were validly published and, because it was of an earlier date, abandoned his own name *Friesites*, q.v., in favour if it. Therefore, *Dryodon* owes its valid publication to its use by Karsten (see under *Calodon*) and it appears as if we are fully entitled to interpret *Dryodon* P. Karst. (but not *Dryodon* Quél.) as a mere name change of *Friesites*. Whether we accept this point or not, *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. ex Fr. becomes the type species of *Dryodon* in any case. When publishing *Dryodon*, Karsten mentioned as an example a single Finnish species, viz. "*Dr. coralloides* (Scop.)" and its subspecies "*Dr. caput ursi* (Fr.)."[13] — Before Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 442. 1902) realized that *Dryodon* Quélet (1878) was not validly published, he regarded it as a "genus founded on *Hydnum umbellatum* March. with seven other species . . ."[14] — REMARK. The author who coined the generic name, supplied himself several years later a description: *Dryodon* Quél., Ench. Fung. 192. 1886. This name, according to W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 32. 1953), has the same type species[15] as Karsten's re-publication. It can be valued at most as a homotypous homonym. — TYPONYM: *Hericium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray (1821; not *Hericium* Fr. 1825).

Echin-agaricus Hall. (1742).—See Tremellaceae.

Echinodontium Ell. & Ev.—See "Polyporaceae."

E c h i n u s Haller, Hist. Stirp. ind. Helv. inch. **2** : 152. 1768 (devalidated name). — A name used for the great majority of the hydnums and introduced in spite of the pre-existing names *Erinaceus* Dill.[16] (1717), used also by Micheli, and *Hydnum* L. (1753), which were both mentioned as synonyms. — I select Von Haller's species no. 2325 = *Hydnum repandum* L. ex Fr. as the type. — Typonyms: *Erinaceus* Dill. (1719; pre-Linnean); *Bidonia* Adans. (1763; devalidated name), *Hydnum* L. ex Fr. (1821), *Dentinum* S. F. Gray (1821), *Tyrodon* P. Karst. (1881), and *Hypothele* Paul. ex Banker (1904; not validly published). — Although Von Haller was a non-Linnean author, this name would have been validly published if the nomenclatural starting-point date for the group had remained 1753.

Erinaceus Dill., Cat. Pl. ca Gissam nasc. 188 & App. 74. 1719. — Type species (only original species): *Erinaceus coloris pallide lutei* Dill. = *Hydnum repandum* L. ex Fr. — This name was not taken up after 1753. See also under *Hydnum*. It was taken up by Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen. 132. 1729) and some later authors.

Etheirodon Banker *in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 441. 1902 — ETYMOLOGY: *ἔθειρα*, mane; *ὀδών*, tooth. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (same as of basinym and by original designation): *Hydnum fimbriatum* (Pers.) ex Fr. — BASINYM: *Odontia* Fr. (1835), q.v. — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Published with a reference to the basinym but without accompanying description; hence the scope is that of the basinym. — REMARK. A name change introduced because of the pre-existence of *Odontia* Pers. (1794).

Friesites P. Karst. *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **5** : 41. 1879 — ETYMOLOGY: E. M. Fries. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. ex Fr.[17] — SCOPE. Introduced for *Hydnum* trib. *Merisma* Fr. group * Ramosissima (Fries, Hym. europ. 607. 1874). As examples the two species recorded for Finland were mentioned: *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. ex Fr. and *H. caput-ursi* Fr., in this order — TYPIFICATION. According to the

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13) In the "Revue mycologique" the second species is not preceded by a number, which has to be taken as indicating that Karsten did not accept it as an independant species; in the other publication of the name *Dryodon* in the same year, *Dryodon caput-ursi* is quite unambigously listed as a subspecies of *D. coralloides*.

14) *Hydnum umbellatum* "March." = *H. umbellatum* Fr., Epicr. 511. 1838 (name change) = *Hydnum ramosissimum* March. & Court. *ex* Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (Index) : 101. 1832 ("Marchand"). Perhaps no *Hydnum* at all.

15) Not Quélet's first species (*H. umbellatum*) but *H. coralloides!*

16) This name was originally adopted by Von Haller (Enum. meth. Stirp. Helv. ind. **1** : 31. 1742) for the genus, with "*Hydna* Linnaei n. 897" as a synonym, although in a somewhat restricted sense because of the exclusion of *Echin-agaricus* Haller.

17) The remark of W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 36. 1953) that this species "= *Thelephora granulosa* Fr." is due to an error.

code followed by him, Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 447. 1902) indicated the first species as the type. This is fully acceptable, as *Hydnum coralloides* is the best known species. — [Isonym: *Dryodon* I. Karst. (1881), q.v. —] Typonym: *Hericium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray (1821; not *Hericium* Fr. 1825).

Gleoradulum "McGinty": Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **5** (Rad.) : 9. 1917 (not validly published); see also: Stevenson & Cash *in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35 : 66. 1936 (as *Gloeoradulum*). — For some general remarks on the not validly published McGinty names, see Part I of the present series (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1** : 205. 1951). — Name coined in connection with *Radulum hydnoideum* (Schw.) Lloyd.

Gloeocystidium P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48** : 429. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43** : 384. 1890). — Etymology: *γλοιός*, any sticky substance; *κύστις*, bladder. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Grandinia exsudans* P. Karst. = *Odontia sudans* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Bres. — Scope. Introduced for two species: *Grandinia exsudans* P. Karst., and *Gloeocystidium guttuliferum* P. Karst. = *Peniophora guttulifera* (P. Karst.) Sacc. — Typification. *Gloeocystidium* 'Karst.' as interpreted by modern authors has not a single species in common with the original genus. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 39. 1953) selected the first species as the type. — The suggestion made by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 345. 1931) to choose *Corticium lactescens* Berk. as the type is not acceptable since it is not one of the original species. — Remark. This generic name has been misapplied by Von Höhnel & Litschauer and by later authors: for their taxon the name *Gloeocystidiellum* Donk ("Thelephoraceae") was introduced. — Typonyms: *Dacrina* Fr. (1825; impriorable; not *Dacrina* Fr. 1832) and *Dacryobolus* Fr. (1849).

Gloeoradulum.—See *Gleoradulum*.

Gloiodon P. Karst. *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **5** : 42. 1879. — Etymology: *γλοιός*, any sticky substance; *ὀδών*, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Hydnum strigosum* Sw. ex Fr. — Scope. Introduced for *Hydnum* trib. *Apus* Fr. group *** Simplicia, pileo coriaceo l. suberoso (Fries, Hym. europ. 611. 1874), although this was not expressly stated. Three species were mentioned, *Hydnum strigosum*, *H. hirtum* Fr., and *H. pudorinum* Fr.; the first species was the only one that was seen by the author. — Typification. The first species was regarded as the type by Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 443, 447. 1902; *in* Mycologia **2** : 10. 1910), Miller (*in* Mycologia **25** : 296. 1933), and Miller & Boyle [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (2) : 8. 1943]. Shortly after the establishment of the genus, Karsten himself (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37** : 110. 1822) restricted the generic name to that species, placing *H. pudorinum* in *Climacodon* P. Karst. (p. 97). The only Finnish species is *H. strigosum*, the only species mentioned in some of his publications dedicated to the Finnish hydnums [Karsten *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9) : 20. 1881; *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6** : 16. 1881]. — Variant spelling "*Gloeodon*"; P. Henn. *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**) : 144. 1898 (as a synonym). — Isonym: *Sclerodon* P. Karst. (1889), q.v. — Typonym: *Leaia* Banker (1906).

Grammothele Berk. & C.—See "Polyporaceae."

Grandinia Fr., Epicr. 527. 1838. — Etymology: grando, hail. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Grandinia granulosa* (Fr., non Pers.) Fr.[18]) = ?—See below.

Valid puplication & scope. Fries used the name for the first time in his "Epicrisis," although on account of a reference directly following it one would get the impression that he did publish it before. However, when one looks up the work he cited one will not find the name *Grandinia*, but instead of it *Gausapia*, and it is clear from the similarity between the two generic descriptions and the species mentioned that it was indeed *Gausapia* to which Fries referred. To demonstrate this point I will quote the two pertinent descriptions:

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[18]) The listing of the type species as *Hydnum granulosum* "Secr." by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 41. 1953) is an error. At the end of his description, Fries noted, "*Hydn. granulosa* Secr.," which is the mention in synonym of a group of species, viz. "*Hydnum* . . . Fam. VI. Hydnes renversés. (H. resupinata.) . . . ***) Pointes arrondies, granuliformes" of Secretan (Mycogr. suisse **2** : 534. 1833), a group of five species among which no species of the name of 'Hydnum granulosum' is to be found!

"*Gausapia.* Hymenium granulosum; granulis confertis regularibus globosis 1. hemisphaericis obtusis apiceve excavatis.

"Genus maxime naturale, undique licet species suas colligens: 1) subiculo contiguo glabro: *Th. granulosa* (nunc Hydneum Persoonio), *Th. papillosa* Elench., *Hydnum crustosum* P. etc. 2) subiculo laxo tomentoso vix cohaerente: *Th. bombycina* Elench., *pedicellata* Schw., *Hydnum rubrum* P. etc."—Fries (Gen. Hym. 13. 1836).

"*Grandinia.* (Gen. Hym.) Hymenium amphigenum, contiguum, ceraceum, papilloso-verrucosum aut potius granulosum, granulis globosis hemisphaericisve integris obtusis apiceve excavatis, confertis regularibus glabris persistentibus. Crustaceae, effusae, molles, *Thelephoris* ob papillas aequales persistentes male adscriptae, ab *Hydnis* infantilibus caute separandae. *Hydn. granulosa* Secr."—Fries (Epicr. 527. 1838).

So one may be tempted to regard *Grandinia* as a mere name change for *Gausapia,* and to take the type of the latter name, *Thelephora pedicellata* Schw., also as the type of *Grandinia.* But that species was not definitely included; compare: "*Gausapiae,* subgen. *Thelephorae,* h.l. forsan inseri possent" at the end of his treatment of *Grandinia* (Fries, Epicr. 528).

Typification. Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 441, 447. 1902), and Miller & Boyle [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (2) : 10. 1943] regarded Fries's first species, *Grandinia polycocca* Fr., as the type. A modern redescription of this species has not yet been published. However, this indication is hardly acceptable, since Fries would have taken his idea of the genus rather from the six remaining species which are Swedish, than from this exotic one which he knew only from fragments sent to him by Montagne.

Consulting Fries's "Summa vegetabilium Scandinaviae" (**2** : 329. 1849), we find the name of one of these six Swedish species, viz. *Grandinia granulosa* Fr., printed in italics, which means that it is the most widely spread one in Sweden; it is the second of those enumerated in 1838. In my opinion it was this fungus that stood foremost in Fries's mind when he established the genus. With *G. mucida,* and *G. ocellata* in a slightly less degree, it agrees very closely with the generic description of 1849 ("Hymenium ceraceum, contiguum, granulosum" [19]). It was suggested as the type by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fung. 346. 1931). For these reasons, *G. granulosa* is clearly preferable.

Because of material in Fries's herbarium *G. granulosa* has currently been identified with a fungus provided with typical dichophyses, which is now referred to the genus *Asterostromella* Höhn. & L. = *Vararia* P. Karst., [20]) but I seriously question whether this may be regarded as the true *G. granulosa* of Fries, for "ceracea . . ., adglutinata" (Fries Epicr. 527) of the specific description and "Hymenium . . . ceraceum . . ." of the generic description (Epicr. 527; Summa **2** : 329) do not apply to it! Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1** : 283-284. 1943) already proposed that *Thelephora (Grandinia) granulosa* "Pers." ex Fr. be considered a nomen dubium. [21]) It is doubtful whether we will ever know what Fries's species really represents; I certainly can not accept its inclusion in *Vararia.* In selecting *G. granulosa* the generic name *Grandinia* at the same time will become a nomen dubium to many mycologists.

Is it possible to save the name *Grandinia* for the genus to which it is now often applied, for instance by Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 406. 1928)? In that case the substitute type would have to be selected from the remaining original species of *Grandinia* 1838. They are: [22])

(1) *G. mucida* (Fr.) Fr. [23]) = ? [24])

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[19]) Each one of these words re-appears in the original description of *G. granulosa.*

[20]) See also Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 396. 1928).

[21]) Persoon's type (!) was identified by Bourdot with *Peniophora setigera* (Fr.) Höhn. & L., a species now sometimes referred to *Odontia* "Fr."—and not to *Grandinia.*

[22]) With the exception of *G. polycocca* Mont. apud Fr., which is already disposed of above. Interpretations according to Bourdot & Galzin (*l.c.*).

[23]) Not *Thelephora mucida* Pers.!

[24]) Under *Gloeocystidium convolvens* (P. Karst.) Bourd. & G., Bourdot & Galzin (*op. cit.* p. 254) remark: "M. Bresadola soupçonne cette espèce d'être le *Grandinia mucida* Fr." The latter must not be confused with *Hydnum mucidum* Pers. = *Radulum mucidum* (Pers.) Bourd. & G.

(2) *G. ocellata* Fr. = *Corticium lividum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr.[25])
(3) *G. agardhii* (Fr.) Fr. = *Odontia sudans* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Bres.
(4) *G. papillosa* (Fr.) Fr. = *Odontia papillosa* (Fr) P. Karst., and
(5) *G. crustosa* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. = *Odontia crustosa* (Pers. ex Fr.) P. Karst.

As one will readily see from this list no other species can be chosen in order to save *Grandinia* "Fr." sensu Bourd. & G. To select one of the species (3)—(5) in order to substitute the name *Grandinia* for *Odontia* "Fr." sensu Bourd. & G. (*op. cit.* p. 419; non *Odontia* S. F. Gray 1821[26]) would merely add to the confusion, and is therefore not at all advisable!

Remark. Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29** : 445. 1902) listed a genus *Grandinia* J. Schroet. [*in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1) : 450. 1888], "based on *Odontia crustosa* Pers. with *G. alutacea*." There is little reason to doubt that Schroeter applied Fries's name: he merely forgot to mention the author. — Status. With *G. granulosa* as the type species, *Grandinia* will become to many authors a nomen dubium and consequently imprirorable.

Grandinella.—See *Grandiniella*.

Grandiniella P. Karst.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Grandiniochaete J. Rick *in* Ann. mycol. **38** : 59. 1940. — Etymology: the genus *Grandinia*; *χαίτη*, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Grandiniochaete latecontexta* J. Rick (*"late contextum"*).

Grandinioides Banker.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Gyrodontium Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 117. 1900. — Etymology: *γῦρος*, ring; *ὀδών*, *—όντος*, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Hydnum henningsii* Bres. — Scope. Introduced for two species, *Hydnum henningsii* and *Hydnum melastomae* Pat., mentioned in this order. Both species, of which material is in Patouillard's collection in the Farlow Herbarium, were known to the author when he established the genus. — Typification. Patouillard's two species are about equally eligible, but may not be congeneric. It would have been wise to postpone the selection of the type species until both would have been restudied. However, W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 42. 1953) already applied the first-species rule and listed *H. henningsii* as the type.

[*Hectocerus* Rafin.—See *Cerophora* Rafin.]

Hemidiscia Lázaro.—See "Polyporaceae."

Hericium Pers. *ex* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1** : 652. 1821. — Etymology: (h)ericius, hedgehog. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. — Devalidated name: *Hericium* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1** : 109. 1794 (= Tent. 29. 1797).—Introduced with a single species, *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. There seems to be no evident nomenclatural relation between *Hericium* Pers. and *Hericius* Juss. (Gen. Pl. 4. 1789), q.v. — Scope. Gray re-published the name in its original delimitation, and *Hydnum coralloides* Scop. should be accepted as the type species, as it is his only species. I assume that actually Gray raised *Hydnum* sect. *Hericium* (Pers.) Pers. (Syn. Fung. 563. 1801) to generic rank. — Remarks. The genus was considerably widened by Persoon himself [Traité Champ. comest. 250. 1818 = Verh. essb. Schwämme 162. 1822 (translation by Dierbach); Mycol. europ. **2** : 150. 1825]. In these publications he extended it first to three and then to thirteen species; in both cases *Hydnum coralloides* came first. — There is no reason to follow Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 346. 1931), who suggested as the type species of *Hericium* Pers. "1797" one of the later additions, viz. *Hydnum echinus* Scop. See for this species also under *Martella* Adans. ex O.K. — Quélet maintained *Hericium* Fr. besides *Dryodon* Quél., but called it incorrectly *Hericium* "Pers.," Persoon's name being a synonym of *Dryodon!* W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 44. 1953) recorded this error as "*Hericium* Pers. sensu Quél. Ench. Fung. 196. 1886" with *Hydnum echinus* as the type species. — Before it was ruled that Gray's "Natural arrangement" appeared after the first volume of Fries's "Systema," Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17** : 157, 169. 1941) proposed "*Hericium* Pers. ex Pers." (1825) for conservation against *Heri-*

[25]) Also placed in *Phlebia* Fr., for instance by Bresadola.

[26]) That the name *Odontia* Fr. can not be applied to the genus so called by Bourdot & Galzin, is explained elsewhere. Perhaps some authors will adopt *Odontia* S. F. Gray (1821) for this genus, when they feel bound to give up *Radulum* Fr.

cium Fr. (1825), q.v. Afterwards this proposal was withdrawn as superfluous (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18** : 98. 1949). — Homonym: *Hericium* Fr. (1825; "Hydnaceae"), q.v. — Typonyms: *Friesites* P. Karst. (1879) and *Dryodon* P. Karst. (1881).

Hericium Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 88. 1825. — Etymology: (h)ericius, hedgehog. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Hydnum hystrix* (Pers.) ex Fr.—I would regard this as a mere form of some species of *Hericium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray. See also under *Martella* Adans. ex O.K. — Basinym: *Hydnum* trib. *Merisma* subtrib. *Gomphi* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1** : 409. 1821.—This subtribus included four species, in this order: *Clavaria caput-medusae* Bull. [*Hydnum caput-medusae* (Bull.) ex Fr.], *Hericium hystrix* Pers. [*Hydnum hystrix* (Pers.) ex Fr.], *Martella echinus* Scop. [*Hydnum echinus* (Scop.) ex Fr.], and *Hydnum ramaria* Fr. — Scope. Fries raised the group of 1821 unaltered to generic rank; for the species he merely referred to his "Systema." —Typification. In the course of time Fries himself removed some of the original species from the genus, transferring them to *Hydnum* trib. *Merisma* Fr.: these are *Hydnum caput-medusae* and *Hydnum ramaria*. The two species he permanently retained in *Hericium* are *Hydnum hystrix* and *Hydnum echinus*. For this reason it seems appropriate to select the type species from the latter two. As *Hydnum hystrix* was the first to be described (and figured) it would appear to be the most eligible one; Fries reported that he had seen it fresh (in contrast to the other fungus). It has been selected by Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **2** : 463. 1954). — In accordance to the first-species rule, *Hydnum caput-medusae* was taken to be the type species by Banker (*in* Mycologia **4** : 274, 275. 1902) and also by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 44. 1953). As this indication was made long after the author of the genus himself had excluded it, I believe that we are fully entitled to disregard *H. caput-medusae* as a serious rival of *Hydnum hystrix*. It represents rather an abnormal form of *Hydnum erinaceus;* compare Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 443. 1928). — Homonym: *Hericium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray (1821; "Hydnaceae"), q.v.—Originally Fries (Syst. mycol. **1** : 408. 1821) cited "*Hericium.* Pers. Comm. Clavaef. p. 28" as a synonym of *Hydnum* trib. *Merisma,* which he divided into two subtribes, (i) *'Genuini,'* with two species of which one is *Hydnum corailloides* Scop. ex Fr. (the only original species of *Hericium* Pers.), and (ii) *'Gomphi,'* later raised by him to generic rank under the present name *Hericium.* One might, therefore, suppose that his use of *Hericium* in 1825 was rather a misapplication of Persoon's name, but in 1821, when introducing *'Gomphi,'* Fries (Syst. mycol. **1** : 409) had remarked "Potius proprium genus inter Clavatos," and when definitely accepting the genus *Hericium* Fr. he added the remark: "Cum *Hericio* Pers. cujus typus *H. coralloides, Clathroides,* quae hymenio gaudent infero et vera sunt *Hydna,* non commutandum."[27]) In this way *Hericium* Fr. was clearly differentiated and dissociated from *Hericium* Pers. Later on Fries (Hym. europ. 617. 1874) called his genus "*Hericium* Pers. Comm. Clav. p. 23. p. parte. Syst. Orb. Veget. p. 88," the addition 'p. parte' obviously meaning 'exclusive of the typical group,' for he continued to exclude the typical part of *Hericium* Pers. (which in "Comm. Clavaef." had nearly the same circumscription as *Hydnum* trib. *Merisma* Fr. 1821). Although there seems to be left some room for interpreting *Hericium* Fr. as a misapplication of *Hericium* Pers., we are undoubtedly keeping on the safe side when we maintain the two names as homonyms. — Typonyms. *Martella* Adans. ex O.K. (1898; not validly published and preoccupied), q.v., has the same type species; and, perhaps, also *Medusina* Chev. (1826), q.v., *Martella* Endl. (1836; not *Martella* Adans.), q.v., and *Manina* Banker (1912; not *Manina* Adans.), q.v. — Status. *Hericium* Fr. is impriorable on account of the earlier homonym *Hericium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray.

(*To be continued*)

[27]) This behaviour was not unusual at that time. When a name was sunk into synonymy, it became 'free' and could be given to an other genus (it was often given to a related one).

News and Notes

SHOULD CATALPA BE CONSERVED?

In Taxon 2 : 111 the late Dr. Pichon proposed to conserve the Bignoniaceous genus 7727 *Catalpa* Scop. (1777) on the assumption that Paclt (Candollea 13 : 248. 1952) was right in reducing *Cumbulu* Adans. (Fam. Pl. 2 : 199. 1763) to *Catalpa*.

It is clear that Paclt just copied the reduction from Index Kewensis (wrongly there: *Cumbalu*) and that Pichon just trusted Paclt's suggestion without verifying the basis of *Cumbulu* Adans.

Cumbulu Adans. is based on two pre-Linnean references, viz *Cumbulu* Rheede, Hort. Mal. 1 : *t. 41* and *Tittius* Rumphius, Herb. Amb. 3 : *t. 20.*

The first is a Verbenacea generally reduced to *Gmelina;* according to L. W. Dillwijn (Rev. Hort. Mal. 3. 1839) it is *Gmelina arborea* J. Sm.

The second is also a Verbenacea; Merrill (Int. Rumph. 452. 1917) refers the plate to *Vitex moluccana* Bl. and the description to a *Clerodendron. Tittius litorea* Rumph. Herb. Amb. 3 : 39 is referred by Merrill (l. c. 486) to the Rubiacea *Guettarda speciosa* L. Also earlier authors (Poiret for example) referred *Tittius* to Verbenaceae.

Why Paclt and Pichon did not go further into this matter is unclear as the early occurrence of *Catalpa* either in India or in the Moluccas is a plant-geographical absurdity.

We are of opinion that it is entirely superfluous to conserve *Catalpa* Scop. against *Cumbulu* Adans.

R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink.
C. G. G. J. van Steenis.

NOMINA CONSERVANDA

(13) Conservation of 3753 *Clianthus* Banks & Sol. ex Lindl. (1835) against *Sarcodum* Lour. (1790)

In the Stockholm Code *Clianthus* (not *Cilianthus,* as is spelled there) is conserved against *Donia* G. Don (1832).

This appears unnecessary as the leguminous *Donia* G. Don, Gen. Syst. 2 : 467. 1832 is a later (illegitimate) homonym of *Donia* R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew ed. 2, 5 : 82. 1813 (Compositae).

Further the reference to Clianthus in the Code seems to be wrong; it is cited *Clianthus* Banks & Solander ex G. Don, Gen. Syst. 2 : 467. 1832, but this is a nomen in synonymis, hence not validly published.

The current reference *Clianthus* Banks & Sol. ex Lindl. Trans. Hort. Soc. ser. 2, 1 : 519. *t.* 22 (1835), is deficient, as three species are described but a generic description is absent.

The first generic description we can trace is that by Lindley in the Bot. Reg. *t. 1775.* 1835.

Merrill demonstrated, however, (Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. Philadelphia ser. 2. 24 (2) : 197. 1935) that there is a much earlier synonym viz *Sarcodum* Lour. Fl. Coch. 564. 1790, based on *S. scandens* Lour. l. c.). From his discussion it appears that the type is still extant and that there is no doubt whatsoever about the generic and specific identity. It is accordingly proposed here to change the existing entry in the Code into the following:

Conserved name:

3753 *Clianthus* Sol. ex Lindl. Bot. Reg. 18: t. 1775. 1835.
T. : *C. puniceus* (G. Don) Sol. ex Lindl. l.c.

Rejected name:

Sarcodum Lour. Fl. Coch. 564. 1790.

R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink.
C. G. G. J. van Steenis.

REQUEST

Miss Siri von Reis, Harvard University Herbarium, 22 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge 38, Mass., would be grateful to receive any information on the taxonomy and ethnobotany of the American species of the leguminous genus, *Piptadenia.*

AUSTRALIAN HERBARIUM FOR SALE

The private herbarium of Prof. B. Kaspiew, containing over 2500 species of Australian plants, is for sale. Applications should be made directly to Prof. B. Kaspiew, 11 Reid Avenue, Hectorville, S. Australia.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

Contributions to this column will be gratefully received by Mr. K. U. Kramer, Botanical Museum, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, Netherlands.

Flora of Belgium

(Flore Générale de Belgique)

C. Vanden Berghen: Bryophytes, vol. 1, fasc. I, IV & 131 pp., 40 figs., Brussels 1955.

Flora of the Congo

Flore Iconographique des Champignons du Congo, illustrée en couleurs par Mme Goossens-Fontana (Iconographic Flora of the mushrooms of Congo, colour illustrated by Mrs. Goossens-Fontana) edited by the State Botanical Garden, Brussels, under the direction of Prof. Dr. W. Robyns.

R. Heim: Lactarius, fasc. IV, pp. 83-97, col. pl. XIII-XV, Brussels 1955, with keys.

P. Heinemann: Agaricus, fasc. V, pp. 99-119, col. pl. XVI-XIX, Brussels 1956, with keys.

W. Robyns: Flore des Spermatophytes du Parc National Albert (Flora of the Spermatophyta of the National Albert Parc) edited by the Institut des Parcs Nationaux of Belgian Congo. III. Monocotylées (in collaboration with R. Tournay) Brussels 1955, 571 pp., 32 figs., 76 pl., 1 col. map, 1 col. front., with descriptive keys.

Flora of Nevada

R. C. Barneby: 38. *Leguminosae* of Nevada, pt. 1 — *Astragalus* and *Oxytropis*. Beltsville, Md., 1956. 86 pp.

* * *

Monographs, Revisions, etc., published in Periodicals

P. Aellen: Ergebnisse einer botanisch-zoologischen Sammelreise durch Iran. Botanische Ergebnisse III: *Chenopodiaceae: Noaea;* IV: *Id., Kochia.* Mitt. Basl. Bot. Ges. 1 (1): 10-14 (1953); 2 (1): 4-16 (1954). (With synopsises of all species of these genera).

V. Botschantzev: Kriticheskie zamyetki o krestotsvyetnikh (De *Cruciferis* notae criticae). Botanich. Mater. 17 : 160-178 (1955). (Contains synopsises of *Ermania* and *Solms-Laubachia;* in Russian).

M. N. Correra: Las orquídeas argentinas de la Tribu *Polychondreae* Schlechter (Subtribu *Spiranthinae* Pfitzer). Darwiniana 11 (1) : 24-88 (1955).

S. Czerepanov: Sistema roda *Alnus* Mill. s. str. i blizkikh k nyemu rodov (Systema generis *Alnus* Mill. s. str. generumque affinium). Botanich. Mater. 17 : 90-105 (1955). (In Russian).

F. Demaret: Etude préliminaire des *Hookeriaceae* africaines intertropicales. Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 25 (4) : 265-269 (1955). (With a key and notes on the distribution).

G. P. DeWolf, Jr.: Notes on cultivated *Solanaceae*. I. *Solandra*. Baileya 3 (4) : 173-176 (1955). (With a key).

N. Gangui: Las especies silvestres de *Heliotropium* en la República Argentina. Rev. Fac. Cienc. exact. fis. nat. (Cordoba, Argentina) 17 (2) (Ser. Cienc. Nat. No. 10) : 481-560 (1955).

A-Ts'ai Hsieh: An enumeration of the Formosan *Orchidaceae*. Quart. Journ. Taiwan Mus. 8 (3) : 213-282 (1955). (With data on distribution; includes introduced species).

Shiu-Ying Hu: A monograph of the genus *Philadelphus*. J. Arn. Arbor. 35 (4) : 275-333 (1954); 36 (1) : 52-109 (1955); 36 (4) : 325-368 (1955); 37 (1) : 15-90 (1956).

A. Huber-Morath: Verbreitung der Gattungen *Verbascum, Celsia* und *Staurophragma* im Orient. Bauhinia 1 (1) : 1-83 (1955).

E. Hultén: *Artemisia norvegica* Fr. and its allies. Nytt Mag. f. Botanikk 3 : 63-82 (1954).

A. Jasiewicz: Badania nad jaskrami z cyklu *Auricomi* Owcz. w okolicach Krakowa i w północnej cześci Karpat. — De *Ranunculis* e circula *Auricomi* Owcz. in regione Cracoviensi nec non in Carpatorum parte boreali crescentibus. Fragm. Flor. Geobot. (Kraków) 2 (1) : 62-110 (1956). (In Polish; with key and diagnoses of new species in Latin; with drawings and plates).

J. H. Kern: Notes on Malaysian and some S. E. Asian *Cyperaceae* III (Florae Malesianae Precursores X). Blumea 8 (1) : 110-169 (1955). (Contains a key to the Malaysian species of *Fimbristylis*).

P. W. Leenhouts: The genus *Canarium* in the Pacific. B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 216 : 1-53 (1955).

A. H. Magnusson: Key to saxicolous *Buellia* species, mainly from South America. Ark. f. Bot. 3 (9) : 205-221 (1956).

Id.: A catalogue of the Hawaiian Lichens. Ibid. 3 (10) : 223-402 (1956). (An enumeration with keys to the species of the larger genera and many new species; 8 plates).

E. Petit: Les *Mussaenda* L. *(Rubiaceae)* du Congo Belge. Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 25 (2) : 149-168 (1955). (With keys).

W. Robyns & R. Tournay: Essai de révision du genre *Arisaema* Mart. *(Araceae)* en Afrique tropicale. Ibid. 395-403 (1955).

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H. Sleumer: Studies in Old World *Proteaceae*. Blumea 8 (1) : 2-95 (1955). (Contains, a.o., a revision of *Helicia,* and keys to *Macadamia* and the new genus *Heliciopsis*).

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G. Troupin: Plantae africanae — V. Notes sur le genre *Kaempferia* L. au Congo Belge *(Zingiberaceae).* Bull. Jard. Bot. Brux. 25 (4) : 265-269 (1955). (With a key and notes on the distribution).

J. W. Vickery: A revision of the Australian species of *Danthonia* DC. Contrib. N.S. Wales Nat. Herb. 2 (3) : 249-325 (1956).

T. G. Yuncker: The *"Piperaceae"* of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile. Lilloa 27 : 97-303 (1953).

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This new edition of the Code will contain the official English, French and German texts as adopted by the Paris Congress as well as a Spanish translation.

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